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New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules
Env-Ws 300-309

CHAPTER Env-Ws 300 NEW HAMPSHIRE DRINKING WATER RULES

Statutory Authority: RSA 485 and 332-E:3

REVISION NOTE:

Document #4850, eff 6-25-90, made extensive changes to the wording, format and structure of Chapter Env-Ws 300. Document #4850 supersedes all prior filings for the sections in these chapters except for Parts Env-Ws 378 through Env-Ws 399 which were not included in Document #4850. The prior filings for former Env-Ws 300 include the following documents:

#1918, eff 1-13-82	#2973, eff 1-28-85
#2071, eff 7-1-82	#3057, eff 7-16-85
#2244, eff 12-31-82	#4040, eff 4-16-86
#2317, eff 3-10-83	#4053, eff 5-14-86
#2318, eff 3-10-83	#4126, eff 8-29-86
#2471, eff 9-7-83	#4149, eff 10-15-86
#2525, eff 10-11-83	#4273, eff 6-29-87
#2610, eff 2-1-84	#4419, eff 5-24-88
#2842, eff 9-5-84	#4483, eff 9-2-88

REVISION NOTE:

Document #6521, eff 6-4-97, made various readoptions to the wording, format and structure of Chapter Env-Ws 300. Document #6521 supersedes all prior filings for the sections in this chapter. The prior filings for former Env-Ws 300 include the following documents:

#4875, eff 7-23-90	#5541, eff 12-24-92
#4984, eff 11-20-90	#5636, eff 6-14-93
#5098, eff 3-18-91	#5872, eff 7-19-94
#5287, eff 11-27-91	#5873, eff 7-26-94
#5422, eff 6-22-92	

REVISION NOTE:

Document #7735, effective 8-2-02, made several changes to Chapter Env-Ws 300, including adoption of a new Part Env-Ws 382 relative to Disinfectant/Disinfection Byproducts . Document #7735 moved and renumbered, but did not readopt, the former Env-Ws 382 as Env-Ws 393. The effective dates of part Env-Ws 393 therefore remain unchanged by Document #7735.

CHAPTER Env-Ws 300 NEW HAMPSHIRE DRINKING WATER RULES

Statutory Authority: RSA 485 and 332-E:3

PART Env-Ws 301 PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

Env-Ws 301.01 Purpose. The basis of these rules shall be the protection of public health.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 301.02 Applicability.

(a) Env-Ws 301 through Env-Ws 386 establish drinking water rules pursuant to the NH Safe Drinking Water Act, RSA Chapter 485. These rules shall be applicable to all public water systems.

(b) Concerning a community public water system as defined in Env-Ws 302, the department shall use the 1990 census determination of 2.5 people per household to determine the population served by a community public water system unless more specific information is provided to the department by the system.

(c) The department shall determine whether a system shall be categorized as a community public water system by:

(1) The potential for year-round occupancy; and

(2) By determining whether the occupancy is by the same persons on each occasion:

(d) For the purpose of (c) above, a community system shall be one proposed to ultimately service a permanent residential population even if that population initially is weekend or seasonal in nature.

(e) Concerning a non-community public water system as defined in Env-Ws 302, such a system shall be a public system if it operates for 60 or more days per year and has the potential for serving 25 or more people per day.

(f) Concerning a non-transient non-community public water system as defined in Env-Ws 302, the department shall base its determination of whether the water system serving a kindergarten or day care is a public water system on the license issued by the division of public health, bureau of child care licensing.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 301.03 Coverage.

(a) Env-Ws 300 shall apply to each public water system, unless the water system meets all of the following conditions:

(1) Consists only of distribution and storage facilities and does not have any collection or treatment facilities;

(2) Obtains all of its water from, but is not owned or operated by, a public water system to which such rules apply;

(3) Does not sell water to any person; and

(4) Is not a carrier which conveys passengers in interstate commerce.

(b) The rules shall apply to a water supply system designed or intended as a public water system as soon as it begins operation, regardless of the actual number of connections existing or the number of persons being served.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 301.04 Exemption to Rule Requirement Pursuant to Part 1, Article 28-a for Water Systems Owned by Political Subdivisions.

(a) A rule contained in Table 301-1 in (b) below, shall not apply to a political subdivision pursuant to Part 1, Article 28-a of the N.H. Constitution, if:

(1) Compliance with the particular rule necessitates additional local expenditures by the political subdivision compared to compliance with Env-Ws 300 prior to the effective date of the rule; and

(2) The state has not fully funded the additional local expenditure in (1), above or the local legislative body of the political subdivision has not approved these expenditures for funding.

(b) The rules in Env-Ws 300 which were not effective prior to November 28, 1984 and are additional to any federal mandate pursuant to RSA 541-A:26 shall include the following rules in Table 301-1:

Table 301-1
Post-1984 Requirements that are Additional to Federal Mandates

Rule Location	**Description of Issue**
Env-Ws 307-01	Standards of the American Water Works Association as described by Env-Ws 301.04(d).
Env-Ws 315.15(a)	Monitoring for unregulated microbiological contaminants
Env-Ws 315.51(a)	Adjusted gross alpha and radium 226 and 228 MCL for NTNC systems in Table 315-4
Env-Ws 315-80(a)	Unregulated radionuclides and Radon sampling
Env-Ws 316.01(b)	Arsenic MCL for NTNC systems in Table 316-1
Env-Ws 316.01(b)	Fluoride MCL and MCLS for only NTNC systems in Table 316-1
Env-Ws 316.60(a)(2)	Monitoring for unregulated inorganic chemicals - Manganese
Env-Ws 317.70(c)	MCLGs for disinfectant residual level goals in Table 317-8
Env-Ws 318.70(a)	Monitoring for unregulated organics
Env-Ws 319.01(b)	Monitoring for secondary contaminants
Env-Ws 319.70(a)	Monitoring for unregulated secondary contaminants
Env-Ws 360.12	Inspection frequency of public water systems
Env-Ws 362.10	5 Year source pump test
Env-Ws 362-40	Distribution system flushing
Env-Ws 362-41	Operating distribution vavles
Env-Ws 362.70	Inspection and maintenance of storage tanks
Env-Ws 370-01	General design standards as described in Env-Ws 301.04(c)

Env-Ws 370.02	Design review fee
Env-Ws 370.03	Quality of product and workmanship as described in Env-Ws 301.04(d)
Env-Ws 372.06	Design review fee for small public water systems
Env-Ws 372.15	Water supply quality
Env-Ws 372.16(c)(1)	Extra tank for fire storage
Env-Ws 372.21(a)	Alarm silencer and labels
Env-Ws 372.21(d)	Pressure gauge
Env-Ws 372.21(e)	Immediate disinfection
Env-Ws 372.21(g)	Off / on / alarm for pump controls
Env-Ws 372.21(h)	Oiless air compressor
Env-Ws 372.22(f)	Air tube for electronic drawdown probe
Env-Ws 372.23(c)	Passive cathodic protection system
Env-Ws 372.23(d)	Capped filler pipe
Env-Ws 372.24(a)	Wiring and control devices
Env-Ws 372.26(k)	Tracer tape above pipe
Env-Ws 372.26(j)	“Gate” on vavle box
Env-Ws 373.06	Quality of products and workmanship design standards as described in Env-Ws 301.04(d)
Env-Ws 375.01	Design standard for water treatment as described in Env-Ws 301.04(c)
Env-Ws 375.11	Quality of products and workmanship as described in Env-Ws 301.04(d)
Env-Ws 376.01	Design standard for distribution as described in Env-Ws 301.04(c)
Env-Ws 376.03	Quality of products and workmanship as described in Env-Ws 301.04(d)
Env-Ws 377.01	General design standards for distribution as described in Env-Ws 301.04(c)
Env-Ws 380.02(j)	Definition of ground water under the direct influence of surface water

(c) The Department has adopted by reference, the Recommended Standards for Water Works, 1992 edition as specified in Env-Ws 370.01, Env-Ws 373.01, Env-Ws 375.01, Env-Ws 376.01, and Env-Ws 377.01. Since 1984, these standards have been revised in 1987 and 1992. Only the changes of 1987 and 1992 from the 1982 edition shall be subject to the exemption in Env-Ws 301.04(a), namely Env-Ws 370.01, Env-Ws 373.01, Env-Ws 375.01, Env-Ws 376.01, and Env-Ws 377.01.

(d) The Department has adopted by reference, the standards of the American Water Works Association (AWWA). These standards, shown in Env-Ws 307.01, have been updated individually. The date of update is shown in Env-Ws 307. Only the changes since 1984 shall be subject to the exemption in Env-Ws 301.04(a).

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

PART Env-Ws 302 ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Env-Ws 302.01 Abbreviations.

(a) "C" means, depending on context:

(1) Residual disinfectant concentration in mg/l;

(2) Centigrade temperature in degrees.

(b) "CT" or "CTcalc" means the product of residual disinfectant concentration in mg/l determined before or at the first customer, and the corresponding disinfectant contact time in minutes.

(c) "HPC" means heterotrophic plate count.

(d) "Mg/l" means concentration in milligrams per liter.

(e) "NTU" means nephelometric turbidity units.

(f) "pCi/L" means picocurries per liter.

(g) "T" means disinfectant contact time in minutes.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 302.02 Definitions. Definitions shall be as follows:

(a) "Act" means the Safe Drinking Water Act, RSA Chapter 485.

(b) "Action level" means the concentration of lead or copper in water in accordance with the procedures specified in Env-Ws 381.01 which determines the treatment requirements that a water system is required to complete.

(c) "Adjusted gross alpha" means the result of a gross alpha measurement less the uranium concentration. Radon is not included in adjusted gross alpha concentration.

(d) "Best available technology" or "BAT" means the best technology, treatment techniques, or other means which the division finds after examination for efficacy under field conditions and not solely under laboratory conditions are available, taking cost into consideration. For the purposes of setting MCLs for synthetic organic chemicals, any BAT shall be at least as effective as granular activated carbon.

(e) "Bottled water" means a supply of water delivered in discrete containers as licensed by the NH department of health and human services, division of public health services.

(f) "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the division stating that the operator has met the particular requirements set by the division for the certification at his/her level of operation.

(g) "Certified laboratory" means a laboratory certified by the Laboratory Services Unit of the DES for the analyte submitted.

(h) "Coagulation" means a process using coagulant chemicals and mixing by which colloidal and suspended materials are agglomerated into flocs.

(i) "Community water system" means a community water system as defined in RSA 485:1-a, I, namely "a public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents."

(j) "Compliance cycle" means a 9-year calendar year cycle consisting of 3, 3-year compliance periods, during which public water systems shall monitor for the factors identified in other portions of Env-Ws 300.

(k) "Compliance period" means a 3-year calendar period beginning on January 1, 1993. The first compliance period runs from January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1995, the second from January 1, 1996 to December 31, 1998, and so on.

(l) "Confluent growth" means a continuous bacterial growth covering the entire filtration area of a membrane filter, or portion thereof, in which bacterial colonies are not discrete.

(m) "Contaminant" means contaminant as defined in RSA 485:1-a,II, namely "any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water."

(n) "Conventional filtration" means a series of processes including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting in particulate removal.

(o) "Corrosion inhibitor" means a substance capable of reducing the corrosivity of water toward metal plumbing materials, especially lead and copper, by forming a protective film on the interior surface of those materials.

(p) "DES" means the NH department of environmental services.

(q) "Disinfectant" means any oxidant, including but not limited to chlorine, chlorine dioxide, chloramines, and ozone, added to water in any part of the treatment or distribution process, that is intended to kill or inactivate pathogenic microorganisms.

(r) "Disinfection" means a process which inactivates pathogenic organisms in water by chemical oxidants or equivalent agents.

(s) "Distribution system" means that portion of the public water system which includes pipes, storage facilities, pressure booster facilities, and all measuring and control devices used to convey potable water to the system users.

(t) "Division" means the department of environmental services, division of water.

(u) "Domestic or other non-distribution system plumbing problem" means a coliform contamination problem in a public water system with more than one service connection that is limited to the specific service connection from which a coliform-positive sample was taken.

(v) "Dose equivalent" means the product of the absorbed dose from ionizing radiation and such factors as account for differences in biological effectiveness due to the type of radiation and its distribution in the body.

(w) "Enhanced coagulation" means the addition of sufficient coagulant for improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by conventional filtration treatment.

(x) "Enhanced softening" means the improved removal of disinfection byproduct precursors by precipitative softening.

(y) "Exemption" means "exemption" as defined in 40 CFR 142.50.

(z) "Feasible" means "feasible" as defined in RSA 485:1-a, VI, namely "capable of being done with the use of the best technology, treatment techniques, and other means which the division finds, after examination for efficacy under field conditions as well as laboratory conditions, is available at reasonable cost."

(aa) "Filtration" means a process for removing particulate matter from water by passage through porous media.

(ab) "First draw sample" means a one-liter sample of tap water, collected in accordance with Env-Ws 381.16, that has been standing in plumbing pipes at least 6 hours and is collected without flushing the tap.

(ac) "Flow mix" means a treatment technique where the flow of water from one or more sources having a particular contaminant exceeding this MCL, is combined with flow from one or more different sources with that contaminant below this MCL, so that the resultant flow is consistently and reliably below the MCL for that contaminant.

(ad) "GAC10" means granular activated carbon filter beds with an empty-bed contact time of 10 minutes based on average daily flow and a carbon reactivation frequency of every 180 days.

(ae) "Gross alpha particle activity" means the total radioactivity due to alpha particle emission as inferred from measurements on a dry sample.

(af) "Gross beta particle activity" means the total radioactivity due to beta particle emission as inferred from measurements on a dry sample.

(ag) "Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" means any water beneath the surface of the ground with:

(1) Significant occurrence of insects or other microorganisms, algae, or large-diameter pathogens such as giardia lamblia; or

(2) Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity, or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions.

(ah) "Haloacetic acids (five)" (HAA5) means the sum of the concentrations in milligrams per liter of the haloacetic acid compounds consisting of monochloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, monobromoacetic acid, and dibromoacetic acid rounded to 2 significant figures after calculation of the sum.

(ai) "Halogen" means, but is not limited to, one of the chemical elements chlorine, bromine or iodine.

(aj) "Initial compliance period" means the first full 3-year compliance period which begins at least 18 months after adoption of a particular maximum contaminant level.

(ak) "Lead service line" means a service line made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet and any lead pigtail, gooseneck or other fitting which is connected to such lead line.

(al) "Man-made beta particle and photon emitters" mean all radionuclides which emit beta particles and/or photons listed in Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentration of Radionuclides in Air or Water for Occupational Exposure, NBS Handbook 69, except the daughter products of thorium-232, uranium-235 and uranium-238.

(am) "Maximum contaminant level" or "MCL" means the "maximum contaminant level" as defined in RSA 485:1-a,VII, namely "the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to the free flowing outlet of the ultimate user of a public water system, except in the case of turbidity where the maximum permissible level is measured at the point of entry to the distribution system. Contaminants added to the water under circumstances controlled by the user, except those resulting from corrosion of piping and plumbing caused by water quality, are excluded from the definition."

(an) "Maximum contaminant level goal" or "MCLG" means the "maximum contaminant level goal" as defined in RSA 485:1-a,VIII, namely "that level of a contaminant in water at which no known or anticipated adverse effects on the health of consumers occur and which allows an adequate margin of safety, as determined by federal and state agencies." Maximum contaminant level goals are nonenforceable health goals.

(ao) "Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL)" means a level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that can not be exceeded at the consumer's tap without an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

(ap) "Maximum residual disinfectant level goal" means the level of a disinfectant added for water treatment at which no known or anticipated adverse effect on the health of a person would occur and which allows an adequate margin of safety.

(aq) "Maximum total trihalomethane potential" or "MTTP" means the maximum concentration of total trihalomethanes produced in a given water containing a disinfectant residual after 7 days at a temperature of 25° C or above.

(ar) "Municipality" means a city, town or other public body created by or pursuant to State law, or an Indian tribal organization authorized by law.

(as) "Near the first service connection" means at one of the 20 percent of all service connections in the entire system that are nearest the water supply treatment facility, as measured by water transport time within the distribution system.

(at) "NH drinking water rules" means any rule contained in Env-Ws 300.

(au) "Nephelometric" means the method of turbidity measurement required for public water supply sources by the EPA safe drinking water act in 40 CFR 141.

(av) "Non-community water system" means a "non-community water system" as defined in RSA 485:1-a,X, namely "a public water system that is not a community water system."

(aw) "Non-transient non-community water system" or "NTNC" means "a non-transient non-community water system" as defined in RSA 485:1-a,XI, namely "a system which is not a community water system and which serves the same 25 people or more over 6 months per year.

(ax) "Operator" means the individual who has full and direct responsibility for the operation of a water treatment plant or water distribution system and any individual who normally has charge of an operating shift, or who performs important operating functions including analytical control.

(ay) "Optimal corrosion control treatment" means the corrosion control treatment that minimizes the lead and copper concentrations at users' taps while insuring that the treatment does not cause the water system to violate any national primary drinking water regulations.

(az) "Performance evaluation sample" means a reference sample provided to a laboratory for the purpose of demonstrating that the laboratory can successfully analyze the sample within limits of performance specified by the US EPA or DES Laboratory Services Unit. The true value of the concentration of the reference sample is unknown to the laboratory at the time of the analysis.

(ba) "Person" means "person" as defined in RSA 485:1-a,XII, namely "any individual, partnership, company, public or private corporation, political subdivision or agency of the state, department, agency or instrumentality of the United States, or any other legal entity."

(bb) "Picocurie (pCi)" means the quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

(bc) "Point-of-entry treatment device" means a treatment device applied to the drinking water entering a house or building for the purpose of reducing contaminants in the drinking water distributed throughout the house or building.

(bd) "Point-of-use treatment device" means a treatment device applied to a single tap used for the purpose of reducing contaminants in drinking water at that one tap.

(be) "Population served" means the determination of population for the classification of a water distribution system by using an equivalent of 100 gallons per capita per day.

(bf) "Primary enforcement responsibility" means the primary responsibility for administration and enforcement of primary drinking water rules and related requirements applicable to public water systems within NH.

(bg) "Public water system" means a "public water system" as defined in RSA 485:I-a,XV, namely "a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Such term includes:

(1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system;

(2) Any collection or pre-treatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system;

(3) Any water system which meets all of the following conditions is not a public water system:

a. Consists only of distribution and storage facilities and (does not have any collection and treatment facilities);

b. Obtains all of its water from, but is not owned or operated by, a public water system; and

c. Does not sell water to any person."

(bh) "Reliably and consistently below the MCL" means for a particular contaminant, that each water quality test result is less than 80% of the appropriate MCL based on sampling for at least 4 consecutive quarters.

(bi) "Rem" means the unit of dose equivalent from ionizing radiation to the total body or any internal organ or organ system.

(bj) "Repeat compliance period" means any subsequent compliance period after the initial compliance period.

(bk) "Residual disinfectant concentration", or "C" in CT calculations, as defined in Env-Ws 300.01 means the concentration of disinfectant measured in mg/l in a representative sample of water. For systems using chlorine as a disinfectant, the residual disinfectant concentration means free residual expressed in mg/l.

(bl) "Running annual average" means a calculation made to determine compliance with an MCL where all water quality data taken within a one-year period are averaged and that number compared to the respective MCL, in which the average is recalculated by considering each new data point and dropping from consideration those data points that are more than 1 year old.

(bm) "Sampling point" means the entry point to the distribution system which is representative of each well or surface supply after treatment and at which source compliance water quality samples shall be taken.

(bn) "Sanitary survey" means an on-site review of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of such source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water.

(bo) "Secondary maximum contaminant level" or "SMCL" means "a secondary maximum contaminant level" which applies to public water systems and which, in the judgment of the division, is requisite to protect public welfare. The SMCL means the maximum permissible level of contaminant in water which is delivered to the free flowing outlet of the ultimate user of the public water system. The term does not include contaminants added to the water under circumstances controlled by the user, except those resulting from corrosion of piping and plumbing caused by water quality.

(bp) "Service line sample" means a one liter sample of water, collected in accordance with Env-Ws 381.15(c), that has been standing for at least 6 hours in a service line.

(bq) "S.N.A.R.L." or "suggested no adverse response level" means contaminant guidance levels suggested by EPA to prevent unnecessary health risk to consumers of public water systems.

(br) "Specific ultraviolet absorption (SUVA)" means an indicator of the humic content of water obtained by dividing a sample's ultraviolet absorption at a wavelength of 254 nm (UV254) (in m-1) by its concentration of dissolved organic carbon (DOC) in milligrams per liter (mg/L.)

(bs) "Standard sample" means the fraction of treated drinking water that is examined for the presence of coliform bacteria.

(bt) "Supplier of water" means "supplier of water" as defined in RSA 485:1-a,XV, namely "any person who controls, owns or generally manages a public water system."

(bu) "Surface water" means all water which is open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff.

(bv) "Surface water/ground water under the influence of surface water system (SW/GWUDISW)" means a public water system using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water as a source that are subject to the requirements of Env-Ws 380.

(bw) "System with a single service connection" means a system which supplies drinking water to consumers via a single line.

(bx) "Too numerous to count" or "TNTC" means that the total number of bacterial colonies exceeds 200 on a 47 mm diameter membrane filter used for coliform detection.

(by) "Total organic carbon" (TOC) means total organic carbon in mg/L measured using heat, oxygen, ultraviolet irradiation, chemical oxidants, or combinations of these oxidants that convert organic carbon to carbon dioxide, rounded to 2 significant figures.

(bz) "Total trihalomethanes" or "TTHM" means the sum of the concentration in milligrams per liter of the trihalomethane compounds trichloromethane (chloroform), dibromochloromethane, bromodichloromethane and tribromomethane (bromoform), rounded to two significant figures.

(ca) "Transient non-community water system" or "TWS", means a non-community water system that does not regularly serve at least the same 25 persons over 6 months per year.

(cb) "Trihalomethane" or "THM" means one of the family of organic compounds, named a derivative of methane, wherein three of the four hydrogen atoms in methane are each substituted by a halogen atom in the molecular structure.

(cc) "Treatment technique requirement" means a requirement of this chapter which specifies for a contaminant a specific treatment technique(s) known to the division which leads to a reduction in the level of such contaminant sufficient to comply with the requirements of this chapter Env-Ws 300.

(cd) "Variance" means "variance" as defined in Env-Ws 341.01(b).

(ce) "Virus" means a virus of fecal origin which is infectious to humans by waterborne transmission.

(cf) "Waterborne disease outbreak" means the occurrence of acute infectious illness, epidemiologically associated with the ingestion of water from a public water system which is deficient in treatment. Drinking water rules pursuant the NH Safe Drinking Water Act, RSA Chapter 485 applicable to public water systems.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97; amd by #7735, eff 8-2-02

PART Env-Ws 303 INTRODUCTION

Env-Ws 303.01 Local Authority. Nothing in this chapter shall diminish any authority of a municipality to adopt or enforce any rules or ordinances respecting drinking water or public water systems, but no such rule or ordinances shall relieve any person of any requirements otherwise applicable under this chapter.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 303.02 Access To Files. The files of the division shall be open to public inspection upon reasonable public request during normal working hours. Information which is available for public distribution may be copied. For copies made by the applicant, the fee shall be per sheet at the coin operated copier, and for copies made by the party requesting the copies and at cost for copies made by DES drinking water staff.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 303.03 Permit to Operate.

(a) Pursuant to RSA 485:3-a, each community and non-transient non-community water system shall obtain a permit to operate from the division. The permit shall be required beginning with state fiscal year 1991 and shall be renewable on July 1 of each successive year.

(b) The division shall issue a permit to operate to each community and non-transient non-community water system upon receipt of the following from the water system:

(1) For non-transient non-community water systems:

a. The name of the system;

b. The name, address, and telephone number of the owner; and

c. An estimate of the number of persons served by the system on a repeat basis for at least 6 months per year.

(2) For community water systems:

a. The name of the system;

b. The name, address and telephone number of the owner;

c. The number of persons served by the water system; and

d. The number of household service connections that the system has.

(3) For non-transient non-community water systems, the fee required by paragraph (c) below; and

(4) For community water systems, the fee calculated pursuant to (d) and (e) below.

(c) For non-transient non-community water systems, the fee shall be $150 per year.

(d) For purposes of calculating the number of persons served by a community water system, the division shall assume 2.5 persons per household service connection.

(e) Based on this assumption, the fee for a community water system shall be as follows:

(1) For community water systems having 30 or more household service connections or household equivalents, the fee shall be $300 per year;

(2) For community water systems having less than 30 household service connections or household equivalents, the fee shall be $10 per household service connection or household equivalent.

(f) The permit shall be displayed on the premises of each public water system in a clearly visible location.

(g) When a water system changes ownership, the new owner shall pay the entire permit fee for that year if unpaid for that year at the time of transfer; however, nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the new owner from seeking reimbursement of the fee, on a prorated basis or otherwise, from the previous owner.

(h) Fees for permits granted to new systems placed in operation in mid-year shall be calculated and paid on a prorated basis for that permit period.

(i) For purposes of calculating the fee, two or more systems on the same property owned by the same party shall be deemed to be a single water system.

(j) Fees for the permit to operate shall be paid by check separately from other fees which may be owed to the division.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 303. 04 through Env-Ws 303.09 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 303.10 Siting Requirements. Before a person may enter into a financial commitment for or to initiate construction of a new public water system or increase the capacity of an existing public water system, s/he shall notify the division and, to the extent practicable, avoid locating part or all of the new or expanded facility at a site which:

(a) Is subject to a significant risk, which is greater than 1%, from earthquakes, floods, fires or other disasters which could cause a breakdown of the public water system or a portion thereof; or

(b) Except for intake structures, is within the floodplain of a 100-year flood or is lower than any recorded high tide where appropriate records exist.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 303.11 Entry and Inspection of Public Water Systems.

(a) Any supplier of water or other person subject to a drinking water rule shall allow the division staff to enter any establishment, facility or other property owned by or under the control of such supplier or other person to determine whether such supplier or other person has acted or is acting in compliance with the requirements of the division.

(b) Such inspection shall include inspection of records, files, paper, processes, controls and facilities, or tests of any feature of a public water system, including its raw water source. The owner may request identification from the inspector.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 303.12 Engineering Study.

(a) In a case of noncompliance with the requirements of Env-Ws 300 for the sizing or configuration of water system facilities or failure to meet a MCL, the system owner shall be required to accomplish an engineering or other appropriate study to determine the design factors and alternative methods of correcting the deficiencies. The cost of this study shall be borne by the owner.

(b) Systems serving more than 50 service customers shall be required to utilize the services of a New Hampshire registered professional engineer.

(c) Systems which have already performed a study for a particular MCL, shall not be required to restudy the same scope of work. Where the exceedence of a MCL continues to occur, other appropriate investigations shall be required of the system owner.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 303.13 Submission of Descriptive Data.

(a) All public water systems shall provide on request to the division data which is descriptive of the present facilities, status of current operational level, and future plans for expansion.

(b) Such information shall be required by the division whenever the division receives information which indicates that the information on file with the division is not current.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

PART Env-Ws 304 RECORDKEEPING RESPONSIBILITY OF SYSTEMS

Env-Ws 304.01 through Env-Ws 304.09 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.10 Recordkeeping Responsibility.

(a) Records for all requirements of Env-Ws 300 including tests, measurements and analyses performed on each public water system to determine compliance with applicable provisions of the division drinking water rules shall be maintained by each system for review by all customers.

(b) The system shall provide copies of this information at reasonable cost upon request to customers and state and local officials.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.11 Microbiological Records.

(a) Each system shall retain records of microbiological analyses for not less than one year.

(b) Actual laboratory reports may be kept or data may be transferred to tabular summaries, provided that the information retained includes:

(1) The analytical method used;

(2) The number of samples analyzed each month; and

(3) The analytical results, set forth in a form which makes possible comparison with the limits specified in Env-Ws 315.01.

(c) Each system shall retain records of microbiological analyses of repeat or special samples for not less than one year in the form of actual laboratory reports or in a summary form that includes all factors.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.12 Turbidity Records. Each system using surface water, in part or in whole, shall retain records of turbidity measurements for not less than one year. These records shall include the following information:

(a) Date and place of sampling; and

(b) Date and results of analyses.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.13 Radionuclide Records. An owner of a community water system subject to the provisions of Env-Ws 324 shall retain:

(a) The records of analysis for at least 10 years;

(b) The records of action, taken by the system owner to correct violations of Env-Ws 324, for a minimum of 3 years after the last action taken with respect to the particular violation involved;

(c) The public notice, issued pursuant to Env-Ws 351 through Env-Ws 359, for a minimum of 3 years after issuance; and

(d) The exemption or variance, issued pursuant to Env-Ws 340 through Env-Ws 349, for at least 5 years following the expiration of the variance or exemption.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97; ss by #8040, eff 2-14-04

Env-Ws 304.14 Disinfection Residual. Each system, which is required to disinfect shall retain records of disinfection measurements for not less than one year. These records shall include the following information:

(a) Date and place of sampling; and

(b) Date and results of analyses.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.15 Asbestos Records. Records of any determination made pursuant to Env-Ws 326.08 that a system shall conduct repeat monitoring for asbestos, shall include the basis for that decision, and the repeat monitoring frequency. These records shall not be destroyed if they are less than 10 years old.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.16 Lead, Copper and Corrosion Testing.

(a) Each system shall retain records of lead and copper samples and corrosion measurements. These records shall not be destroyed if they are less than 10 years old. These records shall include the following information:

(1) Date, place, and context of the sample; and

(2) Date and results of analyses.

(b) Data shall also be maintained concerning the types and concentrations of chemical treatments.

(c) Records of lead service line replacement shall not be destroyed if they are less than 10 years old.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.17 Acrylamide / Epichlorohydrin Water Quality Records. For systems using acrylamide/epichlorohydrin, records shall not be destroyed if they are less than 10 years in order to demonstrate the system's compliance with the treatment techniques for acrylamide and/or epichlorohydrin in Env-Ws 327.90.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.18 Unregulated Volatile Organic Chemicals Records. Results of analysis for unregulated organics shall not be destroyed if they are less than 10 years old.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.19 Water Quality Records Other Than Microbiological and Turbidity.

(a) Records of analyses for other than microbiological contaminants, including residual disinfection concentration, temperature and pH measurement or turbidity shall not be destroyed if they are less than 10 years:

(b) Such records shall include at least the following information:

(1) Date and place of sampling; and

(2) Date and results of analyses.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.20 through Env-Ws 304.29 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.30 Recordkeeping for Filtration. Recordkeeping requirements for surface water filtration shall be as specified in Env-Ws 380.25.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.31 Recordkeeping for Corrosion Control. Each water system shall retain its corrosion control records required by this paragraph for at least 3 years.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.32 Other Treatments. Records of other chemical treatment shall be keep for at least 3 years.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.33 through Env-Ws 304.39 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.40 Vulnerability Records. A system shall maintain its most recent vulnerability determination for each water quality factor, including the monitoring results and other data supporting the determination, except that it shall be kept in perpetuity or until a more current vulnerability determination has been issued.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.41 Monitoring Waivers. A system shall maintain its most recent monitoring frequency determination, including the monitoring results and other data supporting the determination, except that it shall be kept in perpetuity or until a more current vulnerability determination has been issued.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.42 Sanitary Survey Records. The records of sanitary surveys shall not be destroyed unless they are 10 years old. Any decision allowing a non-community water system using only protected and disinfected groundwater was allowed to reduce the frequency of its sanitary survey as provided in Env-Ws 325.06, and the allowed frequency shall be retained. Written verification of the reduced frequency shall be provided to the system by the division.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 304.43 Records Destruction. Records may be destroyed as soon as the minimum stated time period shall be reached.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

PART Env-Ws 305 COATINGS AND ADDITIVES

Env-Ws 305.01 through Env-Ws 305.09 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 305.10 Approval For Use.

(a) All coatings or surfaces in contact with drinking water and all chemicals added to drinking water shall be approved by the division as pursuant to (b) below. Categories of such approval shall include those in Table 305-1.

(b) All such chemicals, coatings and surfaces shall be tested in accordance with the direct and indirect additives standard number 60 and 61 of the NSF, International. For water treatment chemicals, such certification shall be required of the original producer of the product. Repackers of chemicals shall not be required to be formally certified. However, they shall self-certify that the cleanliness of their procedures and purity of the resultant product shall be equivalent to that required of the original manufacturer. Any local reformulation of chemicals requires certification in accordance with NSF 60.

(c) Agencies or firms providing such testing and certification for others shall be certified by the American National Standards Institute.

(d) Categories of approval inserted in (a) above, shall include those in Table 305-01:

Table 305-1

NSF 60 and 61 APPROVALS

Product Type	NSF, International Standard Number
Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals	60
Pipes and Related Products	61
Protective (Barrier) Products	61
Joining and Sealing Materials	61
Process Media	61
Mechanical Devices	61

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 305.11 through Env-Ws 305.19 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 305.20 Prohibition on Use of Lead Pipes, Solder, and Flux.

(a) Any pipe, solder, or flux used in or on drinking water plumbing shall be lead-free as defined by (d) below.

(b) This section shall not apply to leaded joints necessary for the repair of cast iron pipes but shall otherwise apply to the installation or repair of:

(1) Any public water system; and

(2) Any plumbing in a residential or non-residential facility providing water for human consumption which is connected to a public water system.

(c) Each public water system shall identify and provide notice to persons that may be affected by lead contamination of their drinking water where such contamination results from either or both of the following:

(1) The lead content in the construction materials of the public water distribution system; or

(2) Corrosivity of the water supply sufficient to cause leaching of lead.

(d) Notice shall be provided notwithstanding the absence of a violation of any drinking water standard. The manner and form of notice shall be as specified in Env-Ws 356.01.

(e) The requirements of (a) above shall be enforced through the state or local plumbing codes, plumber licensing board or the division.

(f) For purposes of this section, the term "lead-free" means:

(1) When used with respect to solders and flux, solders and flux containing not more than 0.2 percent lead; and

(2) When used with respect to pipes and pipe fittings, pipes and pipe fittings containing not more than 8.0 percent lead.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

PART Env-Ws 306 SANITARY SURVEY

Env-Ws 306.01 Frequency of Sanitary Survey Field Inspection.

(a) Each public water system shall be subject to a detailed field inspection known as a sanitary survey. The purpose of this sanitary survey shall be to conduct an on-site review of the public water system in order to evaluate the adequacy of source(s), storage facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance to produce and distribute safe drinking water. The division shall give at least 24 hours' notice of the survey to the operator.

(b) The minimum frequency of these inspections shall be as shown in Table 306-1, below:

Table 306-1
Frequency of Sanitary Surveys

Type of System	Frequency of Sanitary Survey
Community:	3years
Municipal	3 years
small community	3 years
Non-transient non-community	3 years
Transient non-community	5 years

(c) The certified operator of the water system shall be present during the sanitary survey inspection.

(d) During a sanitary survey inspection, facility and operational deficiencies shall be noted as follows:

(1) Any of the following deficiencies shall be identified as a significant facility deficiencies:

a. Not having a proper vent on an atmospheric tank;

b. Not having duplicate booster pumps;

c. Having a pump house subject to flooding;

d. Not having individual sampling taps;

e. Having a buried well casing;

f. Having a well head subject to flooding;

g. Not having a secured protective radius; and

h. Having an unsealed well.

(2) Any of the following deficiencies shall be identified as a significant operational deficiency:

a. Not having a certified operator when required;

b. Storing hazardous material or debris in or immediately near the wells;

c. Having an inoperative well where one is required; or

d. Having an inoperative treatment facility.

(e) Significant operational or facility deficiencies, as specified above, shall be corrected within 90 days of the date of the inspection. Failure to complete the response and correct shall subject the system to administrative fines or other legal action.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

PART Env-Ws 307 STANDARDS ADOPTED BY REFERENCE

Env-Ws 307.01 Standards of the American Water Works Association.

(a) The quality, materials and workmanship standards specified in Table 307-1 shall apply to all public water systems relative to construction, operation and maintenance activities as regulated by Env-Ws 300:

Table 307-1
Standards of the American Water Works Association

Standard Category/Number	Effective Date	Title of Standard
SOURCE		
A100	1990	Water Wells
TREATMENT		
Filtration		
B100	1989	Filter Material
Softening		
B200	1993	Sodium Chloride
B201	1992	Soda Ash
B202	1993	Quicklime and Hydrated Lime
Disinfection Chemicals		
B300	1992	Hypochlorites
B301	1993(R90)	Liquid Chlorine
B302	1990	Ammonium Sulfate
B303	1988	Sodium Chlorite
Coagulation		
B402	1990	Ferrous Sulfate
B403	1993(R90)	Aluminum Sulfate-Liquid Ground, or Lump
B404	1992	Liquid Sodium Silicate
B405	1994	Sodium Aluminate
B406	1992	Ferric Sulfate
B407	1993	Liquid Ferric Chloride
B408	1993	Liquid Polyaluminum Chloride
B451	1992	Poly (Diallyldimethylammonium Chloride)
B452	1990	EPI-DMA Polyamines
Scale and Corrosion Control		
B501	1993	Caustic Soda (Sodium Hydroxide)
B502	1988	Sodium Polyphosphate, Glassy (Sodium Hexametaphosphate)
B503	1989	Sodium Tripolyphosphate
B504	1988	Monosodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
B505	1988	Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
B510	1989	Carbon Dioxide
B511	1990	Potassium Hydroxide

B512	1991	Sulfur Dioxide
B550	1990	Calcium Chloride
Taste and Odor Control		
B600	1990	Powdered Activated Carbon
B601	1993	Sodium Metabisulfite (Sodium Pyrosulfite)
B602	1991	Copper Sulfate
B603	1993	Potassium Permanganate
B604	1990	Granular Activated Carbon
Prophylaxis		
B701	1994	Sodium Fluoride
B702	1994	Sodium Silicofluoride
B703	1994	Hydrofluosilicic Acid
PIPE and ACCESSORIES	1990	American National Standard for Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water
C104/A21.4		
C105/A21.5	1993	American National Standard for Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile-Iron Piping for Water and Other Liquids
C110/A21.10	1993	American National Standard for Ductile-Iron and Gray-iron Fittings, 3 in. through 48 in., for Water and Other Liquids
C111/A21.11	1990	American National Standard for Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings
C115/A21.15	1988	American National Standard for Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe With Threaded Flanges
C150/A21.50	1991	American National Standard for the Thickness Design of Ductile-Iron Pipe
C151/A21.51	1991	American National Standard for Ductile-Iron Pipe centrifugal Cast for Water or Other Liquids
C153/A21.53	1994	American National Standard for Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings, 2 in. through 16 in., for Water and Other Liquids
Steel Pipe		
C200	1991	Steel Water Pipe 6 in. and Larger
C203	1991	Coal-Tar Protective Coatings and Linings for Steel Water Pipelines- Enamel and Tape-Hot Applied
C205	1989	Cement Mortar Protective Lining and Coating for Steel Water Pipe-4in. and Larger-Shop Applied
C206	1991	Field Welding of Steel Water Pipe
C207	1994	Steel Pipe Flanges for Waterworks Service-Sizes 4 in. through 144 in.
C208	1983(R89)	Dimensions for Fabricated Steel Water Pipe

		Fittings
C209	1990	Cold-Applied Tape Coatings for the Exterior of Special Sections, Connections, and Fittings for Steel Water Pipelines
C210	1992	Liquid Epoxy Coating Systems for the Interior of Steel Water Pipelines
C213	1991	Fusion-Bonded Epoxy Coating for the Interior and Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines
C214	1989	Tape Coating Systems for the Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines (Includes addendum C214a-91)
C215	1994	Extruded Polyolefin Coatings for the Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines
C216	1989	Heat-Shrinkable Cross-Linked Polyolefin Coatings for the Exterior of Special Sections, Connections, and Fittings for Steel Water Pipelines
C217	1990	Cold-Applied Petrolatum Tape and Petroleum Wax Tape Coatings for the Exterior of Special Sections, Connections
C218	1991	Coating the Exterior of Aboveground Steel Water Pipelines and Fittings
C219	1991	Bolted, Sleeve-Type Couplings for Plain-End Pipe
C220	1992	Stainless-Steel Pipe, 4 in. (100mm) and Larger
Concrete Pipe		Concrete Pipe
C300	1989	Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type, for Water and Other Liquids
C301	1992	Prestressed Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type, for Water and Other Liquids
C302	1987	Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Non-cylinder Type, for Water and Other Liquids
C303	1987	Reinforced Concrete Pressure Pipe, Steel-Cylinder Type, Pretensioned, for Water and Other Liquids
C304	1992	Design of Concrete Cylinder Pipe Asbestos-Cement Pipe
Asbestos Cement		Asbestos Cement
C400	1993(R86)	Asbestos-Cement Distribution Pipe, 4 in. through 16 in. (100 mm through 400 mm) NPS, for Water and Other Liquids
C401	1993	Practice for the Selection of Asbestos- Cement Distribution Pipe, 4 in. through6 in. (100 mm through 400 mm) for Water and Other Liquids
C402	1989	Asbestos-Cement Transmission Pipe, 18 in. through 42 in. (450 mm through1050 mm), for Potable Water and Other Liquids
C403	1989	Practice for the Selection of Asbestos- Cement Transmission and Feeder Main Pipe, Sizes 18 in. through 42 in. (450 mm through 1050 mm)

Valves and Hydrants		
C500	1993	Gate Valves for Water and Sewerage Systems
C501	1992	Cast-Iron Sluice Gates
C502	1985	Dry-Barrel Fire Hydrants
C503	1988	Wet-Barrel Fire Hydrants
C504	1994	Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves
C507	1991	Ball Valves 6 in. through 48 in. (150 mm through 1200 mm)
C508	1993	Swing-Check Valves for Waterworks Service, 2 in. through 24 in. NPS
C509	1994	Resilient-Seated Gate Valves for Water and Sewerage Systems
C510	1992	Double Check Valve Backflow-Prevention Assembly
C511	1992	Reduced-Pressure Principle Backflow-Prevention Assembly
C540	1993	Power-Actuating Devices for Valves and Sluice Gates
C550	1990	Protective Epoxy Interior Coatings for Valves and Hydrants
PIPE INSTALLATION		
C600	1994	Installation of Ductile-Iron Mains and Their Appurtenances
C602	1989	Cement-Mortar Lining of Water Pipelines-4 in. (100 mm) and Larger-In Place
C603	1990	Installation of Asbestos-Cement Pressure Pipe
C606	1987	Grooved and Shouldered Joints
DISINFECTION OF FACILITIES		
C651	1992(R90)	Disinfecting Water Mains
C652	1992	Disinfection of Water-Storage Facilities
C653	1987	Disinfection of Water Treatment Plants
C654	1987	Disinfection of Wells
METERS		
C700	1990(R91)	Cold-Water Meters-Displacement Type, Bronze Main Case
C701	1988	Cold-Water Meters-Turbine Type, for Customer Service
C702	1992	Cold-Water Meters-Compound Type
C703	1986	Cold-Water Meters-Fire Service Type
C704	1992(R84)	Cold-Water Meters-Propeller Type for Main Line Applications
C706	1991	Direct-Reading, Remote-Registration Systems for Cold-Water Meters
C707	1982	Encoder-Type Remote-Registration Systems for Cold-Water Meters
C708	1991	Cold-Water Meters-Multi-Jet Type
C710	1990(R91)	Cold-Water Meters-Displacement Type,

		Plastic Main Case
SERVICE LINES		
C800	1989	Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings
PLASTIC PIPE		
C900	1989	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, 4 in. through 12 in., for Water Distribution
C901	1988	Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Tubing, 1/2 in. through 3 in., for Water Service
C902	1988	Polybutylene (PB) Pressure Pipe and Tubing, 1/2 in. through 3 in., for Water
C905	1988	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Water Transmission Pipe, Nominal Diameters 14 in. through 36 in.
C906	1990	Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Fittings, 4 in. through 63 in., for Water Distribution
C907	1991	Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Fittings for Water-4 in. through 8 in. (100 mm through 200 mm)
C950	1988	Fiberglass Pressure Pipe
STORAGE		
D100	1984	Welded Steel Tanks for Water Storage (Includes addendum D100a 1989)
D101	1953(R86)	Inspecting and Repairing Steel Water Tanks, Standpipes, Reservoirs, and Elevated Tanks for Water Storage
D103	1987	Factory-Coated Bolted Steel Tanks for Water Storage
D104	1991	Automatically Controlled, Impressed-Current Cathodic Protection for the Interior of Steel Water Tanks
D110	1986	Wire-Wound Circular Prestressed-Concrete Water Tanks
D120	1984(R89)	Thermosetting Fiberglass-Reinforced Plastic Tanks
D130	1987	Flexible-Membrane-Lining and Floating-Cover Materials for Potable-Water Storage
PUMPING		
E101	1988	Vertical Turbine Pumps-Line Shaft and Submersible Types
PLANT EQUIPMENT		
F101	1991	Contact-Molded, Fiberglass-Reinforced Plastic Wash Water troughs and Launders
F102	1991	Matched-Die-Molded, Fiberglass-Reinforced Plastic Wier Plates, Scum Baffles, and Mounting Brackets

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 307.02 Standards of the Great Lakes Upper Mississippi River Board of State Public Health and Environmental Managers.

(a) Subject to Env-Ws 305.01, the following design criteria shall apply to water systems serving over 1,000 persons with fire protection and to Env-Ws 370, Env-Ws 373, Env-Ws 375, Env-Ws 376, and Env-Ws 377:

(1) "Submission of Plans" and Parts 1 thru 8 of the Recommended Standards for Water Works, 1992.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

PART Env-Ws 308 CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR NON-CENTRAL TREATMENT

Env-Ws 308.01 Definitions.

(a) "Equivalent treatment" means that the water from non-central treatment devices meets all primary drinking water rules and will be of acceptable quality similar to water distributed by a properly operated central treatment plant.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 308.02 through Env-Ws 308.09 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 308.10 Point-of-Entry Treatment.

(a) Point-of-Entry ("POE") treatment shall only be used where:

(1) There are no non-contaminated sources reasonably available; and

(2) Where centralized treatment is not practical due to cost or component size as approved by DES.

(b) The system shall document in writing its attempts to locate non-contaminated sources and study centralized treatment before the division accepts a POE treatment concept.

(c) The public water system shall operate and maintain each POE treatment unit.

(d) The public water system shall develop a monitoring plan consistent with Env-Ws 320 through Env-Ws 329 and obtain division approval for that plan before installing any POE device. Under the plan approved by the division, POE devices shall provide health protection equivalent to central water treatment. The monitoring plan for POE devices shall also include physical measurements, observations such as total flow treated, the mechanical condition of the treatment equipment and the microbiological purity of the water.

(e) The design submittal of the treatment shall include the following certifications:

(1) The owner shall certify the performance, field testing, and, if not included in the certification process, shall conduct an engineering design review of the POE devices for all contaminant categories, at all germaine flow rates.

(2) The certification of the design and application of the POE devices shall consider the tendency for an increase in heterotrophic bacteria concentrations in water treated with activated carbon.

(f) The layout of the installation shall insure that all consumers shall be equally protected. Every building connected to a system for which a POE treatment is allowed shall have a POE device, which installed, maintained, and adequately monitored. The owner shall submit data documenting that every building is subject to treatment and monitoring. If POE treatment is used, it shall remain a permanent part of the supply and shall not be separated by sale, lease, or other conveyance of the property.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 308.11 through Env-Ws 308.19 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 308.20 Point-of-Use Treatment.

(a) Public water systems that use point-of-use (POU) devices as a condition for obtaining a variance or an exemption from these rules shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The public water system shall operate and maintain the POU treatment system;

(2) The public water system shall develop a monitoring plan consistent with Env-Ws 320 through Env-Ws 329 and obtain division approval for the plan before installing POU treatment devices. This monitoring plan shall provide health protection equivalent to a monitoring plan for central water treatment;

(3) The approved technology shall be applied under a plan approved by the division and the microbiological safety of the water shall be maintained;

(4) The division shall require from the system adequate certification of performance, field testing, and, if not included in the certification process, a complete engineering design review of the POU devices; and

(5) The design and application of the POU devices shall consider the tendency for an increase in heterotrophic bacteria concentrations in water treated with activated carbon. If bacterial presence occurs, the utility shall take any of the following actions to use frequent backwashing, post contactor disinfection, and heterotrophic plate count monitoring to ensure that the microbiology safety of the water is not compromised.

(b) All consumers shall be equally protected where POU treatment is allowed. Every building connected to a system shall have a POU device installed, maintained, and monitored. The water utility owner shall submit data documenting that every building is subject to treatment and monitoring. If POU treatment is used, it shall remain a permanent part of the supply and shall not be separated by sale, lease, or other conveyance of the property.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 308.21 through Env-Ws 308.29 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 308.30 Bottled Water.

(a) Public water systems that receive approval to use bottled water as a condition for receiving a variance or an exemption from the requirements of Env-Ws 315 through Env-Ws 319 shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The division shall require and approve a monitoring program for bottle water based on requirement by Env-Ws 320 through Env-Ws 329. The public water system shall develop and put in place a monitoring program that assures that the bottled water meets all MCLs;

(2) The public water system shall monitor a representative sample of the use of bottled water for all contaminants in Env-Ws 315 through Env-Ws 319, during the first quarter that it supplies the bottled water to the public, and annually thereafter. The public water system shall provide the results of the monitoring program to the division within 10 days after the beginning of the first quarter in which bottled water is provided that it begins and annually thereafter; or

(3) The public water system shall receive a certification from the bottled water company that the bottled water supplied has been taken from a "NH-approved source of bottled water" and the bottled water does not exceed any MCLs. The public water system shall provide the certification to the division within 10 days after the beginning of the first quarter in which bottled water is provided and annually thereafter.

(b) The public water system shall be fully responsible for the providing of sufficient quantities of bottled water to every person supplied by the public water system, via door-to-door bottled water delivery.

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97

Env-Ws 309 - RESERVED

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading Env-Ws 300) #6521, eff 6-4-97